

MURDER OF EMIR PASHA

STORY FROM THE LIPS OF THOSE WHO KILLED HIM.

The Capture of the Assassins and Their Story of the Deed as Extracted From Them by United States Agent Molton—The Details of the Murder of Emir Pasha Given the Whole Civilized World.—The Story is Told by R. H. Molton, United States Agent of the Central Intelligence Service, who is one of the survivors of Emir Pasha who were captured by Mr. Molton's Sergeant, who is now a member of Stanley's expedition to the relief of Emin. The murderers were hanged last May. The leading points in the confession are as follows:

Emilia began by stating that he had been in the service of Emir Pasha, having been loaned to him by Said to take charge of the caravan which came from the Caucasus. I asked him if he had ever traveled on the road, and if he had any complaint to make against Emir Pasha. He answered that he had none; that he had always been treated with the greatest kindness, and that the Pasha had frequently given him pieces of cloth for his son and for his three women; that he liked the Pasha very much, and had no feeling of hatred against him. Mambha began by saying that he also liked the Pasha, and that he was very sorry he had done so.

Kilbong then turned to me and said: "I do not want to kill the Pasha, but I know that Kilbong was a much bigger creation than my master, Said, and that if I did not obey he would probably kill me; so I told Kilbong that I would do as I was ordered."

Kilbong, continuing, said: "I then went back to Kinema, and on the veranda of the sheik's house Emir Pasha was seated, surrounded by a few of his soldiers. He was writing at his table, and many birds and dogs were scattered around. These birds were coming from the Aruwimi. The sheik's letter to each Mambha brought, was read to him, he was pleased, and seemed in cheerful spirits at the thought of leaving next morning for Kilbong. Kinema came up with a few men, who were carrying guns. Kinema had in fact the letter which I had given him. He stopped near the Pasha, and began reading to himself. When he had finished he said: 'Pasha, as you are going to leave tomorrow morning for a twelve days' march, don't you think you had better go back into the Aruwimi, and get some bananas, manioc, and peanuts for the long march which you have before you? Tell your men to get all they wish and I hope that you won't think of paying me off, as it is my present to you, and is in return for the many little things which you have given me and my women since you have been my guest.' The Pasha looked up, and thanked Kinema very much. He then told one of his officers to have the bugle blown, which was done. When they arrived, Kinema said: 'I will go to leave their now on the side of the Aruwimi, because if they go into the plantations carrying guns, the women walking there will become frightened and run away. Thereupon Emir's men number twenty or thirty, placed their guns on the veranda, and departed. The plan was to march on their hour's walk from the houses. During the time it took the men to go to the plantations, Kinema talked to Emin, and when he was ready to depart, Emin and I were standing at the door of the Pasha, and at a sign from the chief we seized him by the arms as he was sitting in his chair. I returned and asked what we meant. Kinema looked at him and said, 'Pasha, can you not die?' Emin turned and examined rather angrily: 'What do you mean by setting me in this manner? What are you going to do? You can give orders for a moment,' Kinema replied. 'I do not give the order. I receive them from Kilbong, who goes first, and when Kilbong gives an order I obey it.'

Then Kinema's men came and as seized him holding Emin, who was struggling to free himself and to get at his revolver lying on the table, but his efforts were徒劳的, and we forced him back into his chair. Then Emin told Kinema that he was a mistake as he had just received a letter from Kilbong that morning, and that he should be prepared to die in his village, and that the letter was on the table in front of him. Kinema replied: 'Pasha, you read Arabic, don't you?' 'Yes.'

'Please read this,' holding the second letter close to Emin's eyes, as the Pasha was nearly blind.

He read the letter and saw that it was Arabic. Drawing a long breath he turned and said: 'Well, you may kill me but do not think that I am the only white man here. There are many others who would be willing to avenge my death, and I tell you that in less than two years there won't be an Arab left in the entire country now held by our people.'

Indeed Kinema if Emin showed any signs of fear, and he said that he showed none, when he spoke of having care taken of his daughter, 2 years of age, he smiled slightly.

What did he say about his child, Ismail? I asked. 'My child is not bad, she is good. Send her to Said Ben Abdi at Kilbong, and ask him to look out for her,' said Kilbong.

I continued: 'At a sign from Kinema the Pasha was lifted out of his chair and flung upon his back. One man beat each leg, one man each arm, and beat the head, while Mambha cut his tongue.'

Then he burst out in a vigorous protest, saying he had not met with the old man, and to his statement and sweet words, that was Mambha who had acted as executioner. Mambha said it was another sheik, whom he had beaten and watched the murder committed.

Then he said: 'Emin made no effort of resistance. His head was drawn back until the skin across his throat was tight, and with one movement of the knife Mambha cut the head half off. The blood spattered over the floor, and the Pasha was dead. We then took the body, and when we arose and left the body with it, it was still warm.'

At Schilligkunz in Germany lately an old gentleman of seventy-three named Jurkles, who had already buried three wives, proposed to a fourth. She told him he was too old, whereupon he went into the neighboring forest and hanged himself.

"AS SLOW AS A SNAIL."

Nevertheless the Snail Supplies Himself With Everything He Needs.

There are some slow little walkers that move round and round our gardens. You have often seen them and wondered and exchanged questions. They are said to be deaf and dumb and live alone after all these drawbacks, and their slowness, too, they manage to walk a good deal by keeping at it, and to get their living after a fashion of their own.

These snails—for no doubt you know the familiar little creatures—live upon the tenderest leaves and the most perfect fruits of the garden. So the snails cannot be very stupid creatures, for at least they find enough to select the best of all these finds for their dinner. The snail has dinner by night, like many other animals, and he has a very singular way of going straight ahead and directly over everything which comes in his way.

Snails have many peculiarities. Of course you know they carry their houses upon their backs. Their house is made of a prettily matched shell. While a small walks along he comes out of the house but still takes it along with him. Nature has given him a small pocket book to keep his shell safe when he draws it into his lungs again. This seems to be a very elaborate and thoughtful way of breathing, and it is to be hoped the snail doesn't have to do it very rapidly.

It is a curious fact that the spiral pattern of the snail's house never always turns from right to left. But occasionally a snail is found with a spiral pattern turning in the opposite direction. A small one of this unique variety is regarded as a great curiosity, and if you ever find one keep it safely as one of the ornaments of your collection. The shell is a heavy one marked with brown stripes, and the snail's body is gray. He enjoys his dinners and his slow perambulations all summer. On the approach of winter he selects a snug corner, and there he makes a close cover, drawing himself out of leaves and dirt, fastening them together with a sticky fluid which nature has provided him to do the work.

Evening Dress for Men.

Once more is an attempt to be made to reform and regenerate the sombre garments worn by gentlemen as evening dress. This time the innovators are the Health and Artistic Dress Union, who in their *Almanac* give a sketch of a man as he ought to appear prepared for the important function called "glamour."

The dress consists of coat and breeches of velvetine waistcoat, silk stockings and buckled shoes. The color is left to the wearer's choice, but quiet shades, such as brown, purple, bronze, russet, bottle-green or black are recommended to begin with, and ultimately more pronounced tints may be used as public appearance of velvetine symphony.

The waistcoat should be of stout creamy white silk, corded, broadened, watered or otherwise. It is strongly urged that the shirt should be of white coral, thinness and softer than the waistcoat, and preferably white. This should be ornamented with a turned-down collar, and with frilled cuffs hanging low upon the shoulders, being a rather short in order to display there fully the color of white silk, or, if it is sparsely woven, a feature must be made of the studs. Harmony should be preserved between the velvetine and the silk stockings, but the latter need not necessarily be of the same color as the upper garments. To add to the effect of this dress, the hair, according to the illustrations, should when possible be worn long.

The Care of the Ears.

A prominent physician says that more than half of the ear troubles from which people suffer during the cold weather can be traced to the habit of picking at the finger nails or hair pins or some other hard substance, which irritates the skin. The physician suggested that the common "picking" of the ears should be washed out with warm water and a little good soap, and thoroughly dried after the operation. If the ears are sensitive a little cotton may be put in before going into the open air, though this is apt to make them even more sensitive. In extremely cold weather before venturing out, a good way to clean the ears is to wrap the corner of a towel around the finger, and with the cold, well-tempered air of the auricle. It will remove every particle of dust and will really protect the ears from the cold, but it can scarcely be recommended for regular use.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

A New York man is reported to have killed fifty three rattlesnakes at one time recently in a den that he discovered.

A four year old Nebraska boy was burned to death recently by pulling a jar of hot plum butter over on himself.

Will Dunn's horse, in Marsh Hill, Mo., during the drought, learned to jump out of its trough once, go to the creek to drink and jump back again to voluntary water.

Henry Goodrich, of Shirley, Me., was eating dinner the other day when he looked out of the window and saw a bear and two cubs. He jumped up and bagged the mother and one cub.

He often discussed actually happened in the case of Eben White, of St. Johns, Mich., recently. He was asleep under a tree when a chipmunk ran into his mouth and interferred with his snoring.

Johann Bergst, of Franklin county, Ky., was born in a poorhouse a little over a hundred years ago, worked as a traveling tailor during his mature years, and then went back to the almshouse, where he still makes trousers.

At Schilligkunz in Germany lately an old gentleman of seventy-three named Jurkles, who had already buried three wives, proposed to a fourth. She told him he was too old, whereupon he went into the neighboring forest and hanged himself.

Then he said: 'Emin made no effort of resistance. His head was drawn back until the skin across his throat was tight, and with one movement of the knife Mambha cut the head half off. The blood spattered over the floor, and the Pasha was dead. We then took the body, and when we arose and left the body with it, it was still warm.'

You seem to think a newspaper man knows everything," exclaimed the reporter. "Well," replied the self-satisfied man, "there's no reason why he shouldn't. I'm sure I am always ready to be interviewed."—Washington Star.

BRIGHT CLIPPINGS.

Mrs. Workaday—Oh, I do so like to see a good, strong, determined man. Mr. Workaday—Determined—So do I, my dear. Mrs. W. John, the coal god is empty.—Boston Courier.

Jinks—Broton seems to be just as hard up as ever, though he hasn't married rich wife. Finkins—Oh, well, that takes time, you know. He probably has learned how to find her (pocket yet).—Browning's Monthly.

You seem to think a newspaper man knows everything," exclaimed the reporter. "Well," replied the self-satisfied man, "there's no reason why he shouldn't. I'm sure I am always ready to be interviewed."—Washington Star.

THE BUSY MAN.

If you would get a favor done By some obliging friend, And want a promise, safe and sure On which you can depend, Don't let him who always has Much leisure, and likes to sit still, But you want your favor done, Just ask the busy man.

The man with leisure never has A moment he can spare, He's always "putting off," until His trifles are in despair; But when the busy man's walking hour Is crossed, full of care, Forgets the art of wasting time, Remains to stop his care.

Sometimes you want a favor done, And want it right away, Go to the man who constantly Works thirty hours a day, He's busy, but, mind you, somewhere, Forgetting the art of wasting time, Remains to stop his care.

FLOTSAM OF ANTIQUITY.

Roman ladies had safety pins closely resembling the modern article.

The British museum has coins or medals of every Roman emperor.

The Chinese claim to have specimens of writing dated from B. C. 220.

Many Roman bracelets had the form of writing.

Plates for table were rare among the articles dug up from the soil of Rome.

Breastplates inlaid with gold were found in an armor's shop in Heron lane.

Ancient needles were all of brass, and in size approximated our darning needles.

Several dozens of wooden and metal spoons have been found in Roman graves.

An onyx seal ring, belonging to an ancient Athenian, was dug up near Athens.

Needles of bone, very delicately made, have been found in the Swiss lake dwellings.

A drum of wood, with one drumstick, was not long ago found in a royal tomb.

Blacksmith's tongs and pinchers, together with hammers, have been unearthed.

Many pairs of sandals have been recovered.

The soles are fastened with nine pins.

Schliemann found at Troy three silver vases, each six inches high and beautifully decorated.

Over six hundred breastpins in the shape of shields have been dug up in various parts of Rome.

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Denmark has determined to thoroughly examine the Greenland and Iceland seas during the summers of 1895 and 1896. Commander Wanell will have charge of the expedition.

Artificial whalebone is now being made from whalebone which is soaked for two or three days in sulphate of potassium, then stretched, slowly dried, subjected to a high temperature and then to a heavy pressure, which makes it hard and elastic.

A short time ago a physician recommended that cologne water be inhaled through the nose and mouth for curing short colds in the head and chest. Fifty drops on a handkerchief inhaled four or five times a day is said to have a good effect.

Two guinea pigs were born at Oxford recently, and of them with a well-marked mark on the left upper eyelid. They are the offspring of parents in whom the defect had been produced artificially to test the theory of the inheritance of acquired characteristics.

FOREIGN PERSONALS.

Grimaldi, the clown, is to be kept imprisoned by having a street in London named after him.

Blind Aleck, an old beggar of Scotland, knew all the Bible by heart. If a person named chapter and verse of any part, he could from memory give the passage.

Mile. Pauline, of Holland, is probably the timeliest woman on the planet. She is eighteen years old, weighs less than nine pounds and lacks four inches of being as high as a two foot rule.

A first coat of the grandfather of the new president of France, Mme. Duchesne Peignot, was made in America in 1817 and founded in this country the Order of Ladies of the Sacred Heart.

The mother of Abdul Aziz, the new young sultan of Morocco, bids fair to have as much sway as does the empress of China. She is a woman of great talents and boundless tact, and her son is said to consult her before taking any political step.

TABLE NOVELTIES.

For receptions and other gatherings small silver baskets are lined with fresh sprigs of mint and filled with cream pepper-sauce and wintergreen.

A long silver bread tray, with fluted sides, in the centre of which are engraved the words "Our Daily Bread," is among the late fancies.

New finger bowls consist of two bowls, one inside the other, the outer bowl being about six sizes larger than the inner one. The space between the bowls is filled with flowers.

One of the latest novelties is a reception plate, which is half plate and half tray. It contains a socket to hold a glass or cup without spilling, with room for salads or sandwiches.

Fancy butter holders for Edam and pine-apple cheeses are useful. They consist of a stand with several prongs which clasp the cheese firmly, and a little silver knob which screws in the top to lift the cheese after it is cut. One end of the standard is a rest for the scoop.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

Iron rusts more rapidly in wet than in dry weather, but it has been found to have a greater affinity for oxygen when the latter is combined with hydrogen.

Prof. Bonney says that a fall of fifteen to twenty degrees Fahrenheit in the average temperature would be sufficient to account for all known glaciation in the northern hemisphere.

The temperature of the earth advances one degree for every fifty-one feet of descent. It is supposed that at a distance of thirty miles below the surface metals and rocks are at white heat.

It is interesting to note that while the death rate among children has been perceptibly lessened, that among adults has increased. Nineteen-century progress and research protects the life at one end, only

to overtax and snap it off suddenly at the other.

It is not generally known that when a person falls into the water a common felt hat can be made use of as a life preserver. By placing the hat upon the water, rim down, with the arm around it, pressing it slightly to the breast, it will bear a man up for hours.

Decayed milk began to attract attention more than half a century ago. It was then called lactoline, and, according to a recent publication, it was obtained by boiling the milk until the curd separated from the whey.

Serum for the treatment of diphtheria has been obtained so far in France from old hock horses. The French government now proposes to give the Pasteur Institute the first choice in the selection of horses condemned as no longer fit for the French cavalry service, the price to be paid being the average price of the other animals sold.

THE WORLD DO MOVE.

Gun cotton is the basis of the new smokeless powder invented by Prof. Munroe.

Women are forbidden by ordinance from wearing divided skirts in El Paso, Tex.

Playful juvenile wags have taught the monkeys in the Berlin Zoological Pictures, Paris, to smoke cigarettes.

According to statistics women today are two inches taller on an average than they were twenty or thirty years ago.

A thin parchment called "glassine" has just come into use as a protection to the covers of books. It is glossy and transparent and very durable.

A Frenchman has invented a street car or omnibus driven with gearing from a treadmill attached to the rear of the vehicle and supported on wheels. The horse therefore rides while he works.

The death rate among little children in New York city, which has been steadily increasing, has shown a decrease of more than ten percent since the inauguration of Nathan Straus of his sterilized milk charity.

Raising peppermint is the leading industry of Wayne county, N. Y.

The coal production of 1895 in the United States was valued at \$27,565,000.

It is estimated that there are 75,000,000 dogs of all kinds in the United States.

The knife of the assassin in Italy closed the career of 50 persons out of 10,000.

The manufactured products of Great Britain amount to about \$4,000,000,000 a year.

According to a French authority, the proportion of killed to the number of travelers is France 1 to 19,000,000; England 1 to 24,000,000; and in this country 1 to 24,000,000.

The Brooklyn bridge cars carried 128,741 passengers during September than the same month in 1893. On account of the recent reduction in fare the receipts were up 25 percent.

In England there are 414 widows, 262 widowers. In Italy the relative numbers per 1,000 women and 1,000 men are 136 and 60; in France 130 and 75; in Germany 135 and 50; in Austria, 121 and 44.

BOOK WRITERS.

Zoila has been pleased to remark, in French, that Kipling has shown evidences of talent. This will strongly incline Kipling to return the compliment, after accepting it upon his bat.

Charles Dickens' *Gadshill* collection of forty-eight prints by Hogarth, which he left by will to the late Edmund Yates, was recently sold at Brighton for \$1,150 to an auction sale of Yates' personal effects.

Mr. J. P. Wallis, editor of the state trial and error law journal, is now writing the constitutional history of the British colonies, from the date of the earliest settlements to the present time.

A book by M. Barodet, "Le Pilori Parlementaire," is the sensation of the trial and error law journal, and is now writing the constitutional history of the British colonies, from the date of the earliest settlements to the present time.

Miss Ethel Weedon, who was married to the marquis of Queensberry less than a year ago, has broken him off out of love.

Charles Whittier, that was, of Boston, entitled to condolences. She has become Princess Belsolsky-Belsolsky. Perhaps she may find life endurable after she has learned her visiting card by heart.

Crown Prince Ferdinand of Roumania's little daughter, born last week, makes Queen Victoria's nineteenth great-grandchild, as the crown princess is the daughter of Prince Alfred, duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Prince Chlodwig Carl Victor von Hohenlohe-Schilligkurst, the new German chancellor, is seventy-four years of age. He will be called Hohenlohe for short. His wife was Princess von Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg, and they have five children of whom the eldest is a Prussian cavalry captain.

HIS FOOTING Sure.

He was not an adept in dancing, and he knew it, and whenever he made a misspelling he would ask his partner anxiously: "Did I step on your foot?"

The young man never tired of his repeated apologies at last, and said: "You must think I have as many feet as a centipede. Can't you tell when you step on a lady's foot?"

"Not in your case," he said gallantly, and there was such a world of meaning in his voice that she forgave his awkwardness on the spot.

Entered for Queen Lit.

"Lili," said the ex-queen of Hawaii's dearest girl friend, "you aren't happy unless you are mixed up in a revolution somehow, are you?"

"No," was the reply. "My taste runs that way."

"Tell you what you ought to do. You ought to buy a bicycle. It's a good deal cheaper, and you can have almost as much trouble with it."

English in England.

The board of studies of Cambridge University, on account of the ungrammatical English written by their undergraduates, recommend that English composition be made a part of the previous examination, and that an English essay be required of all candidates for honors. The blame is not on the preparatory schools.

It is interesting to note that while the death rate among children has been perceptibly lessened, that among adults has increased. Nineteen-century progress and research protects the life at one end, only

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

President Casimir-Périer is an early bird. He is kickin' hard as a mule, and it is a remarkable fact that his kick is forward, never backward.

Prince Krapetkin, the most distinguished living refugee, has resided in England since 1886. His family held high rank in Russia before the days of the Revolution.

Prof. Virchow, the most distinguished living scientist, has resided in England since 1886. His family held high rank in Russia before the days of the Revolution.

Eagles always drive away their young as soon as the latter are able to fly well.

Young doves and pigeons are fed with a special pap secreted by the parent bird. It is necessary to the existence of the squabs. They die without it.

An owl cannot move its eyes, as they are fixed in their sockets. The deficiency is remedied for by great freedom of motion in the muscles of the head and neck.

Eagles always drive away their young as soon as the latter are able to fly well.

Young doves and pigeons are fed with a special pap secreted by the parent bird. It is necessary to the existence of the squabs. They die without it.

Young doves and pigeons are fed with a special pap secreted by the parent bird. It is necessary to the existence of the squabs. They die without it.

Young doves and pigeons are fed with a special pap secreted by the parent bird. It is necessary to the existence of the squabs. They die without it.

Young doves and pigeons are fed with a special pap secreted by the parent bird. It is necessary to the existence of the squabs. They die without it.

Young doves and pigeons are fed with a special pap secreted by the parent bird. It is necessary to the existence of the squabs. They die without it.

Young doves and pigeons are fed with a special pap secreted by the parent bird. It is necessary to the existence of the squabs. They die without it.

The Brandon Mail.

THE MAIL is published every Thursday morning at the office of the Company, Bay & Caldwell Block, Brandon, Manitoba.

THE MAIL has the largest Circulation of any Newspaper in Brandon. Our books are open for inspection to our Advertisers.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum. Advertising rates on application.

THE MAIL PUBLISHING CO.

THURSDAY, FEB., 28th, 1895.

WHERE ARE THE GRITS ANYWAY?

The question of first importance to the people of Canada at this juncture, the eve of a struggle between the two great political parties of the country for governmental supremacy, is where does the Grit party stand *anyway*? The candidates of the party will tell you they are committed to a tariff for revenue only. This and nothing more. We very freely confess we would like to see some modifications in the position of the Liberal Conservative party, that we believe would be of benefit to the country; but under all circumstances it must be fully admitted in contradistinction to their opponents, the electors know where to find them.

A tariff for revenue only—the one our friend Mr. Spears appears has fallen in love with may be one of 10 per cent or one of 50, according as the demands of the country call for revenue, or it may be one of 20 per cent on the poor man's cheap tea and nothing on the rich man's oil paintings as Sir Richard Cartwright had it, according to the whims of its parents. What the country wants the Grit leaders to do is to show how and to what figure they will reduce the running expenses of the country, and next a classification of duties on the several classes of imports so as to raise the necessary revenue and no more. And on this, the very essential of their war cry they are as silent as the tomb. Under such circumstances why should they ask or expect the confidence of the electors?

We now proceed to give the record of the Grit party; or what is of more importance, of those of them who will be in the government in case a change occurs, and if we are wrong we should like to see some of the Grit candidates of the North West set us right.

At the outset of his political career, Mr. Laurier was himself a protectionist, and at the time demanded a measure of protection to keep the inhabitants of his part of Quebec at home instead of going for employment to the manufacturing centres of the New England States. He said then the trouble in Canada was our near approach to "Free Trade as they had it in England," which he now declares to be the cure for all our ills. Mr. Joly, his new found colleague, was then a protectionist with him. As late as 1876, in the contest between Theo. Workman, Grit, and the late Thos. White, in Montreal, both of these leaders were partisans to placarding the city of Montreal with "Vote for White and no protection, or vote for Workman the Ministerialist and you will have protection and bread." This was at a period when Sir Richard Cartwright advanced the 15 per cent which he found in force on coming into office to 17½ per cent to stem the importation of slaughtered imports into Canada. At that time Mr. Charlton and Patterson (of Brant) from Ontario, were hand in glove with the Protectionist sentiments of their Quebec colleagues. It was not until Sir John Macdonald's government introduced the National Policy as a protectionist measure, that for opposition sake they took another view of the question. Had Sir Richard Cartwright at the time yielded to the importunities of this quartette and their associates, they would be found the extreme of Protectionists to-day. Next in turn followed the general elections of 1878, 1882, 1887, 1891, and now 1895, and in these have found the battle cry respectively: Unrestricted Reciprocity, Commercial Union, Free Trade, and a Tariff for Revenue only. Should they fall in the coming struggle, as they are quite likely to, five years hence the leading plank in their platform may be Reciprocal Trade with the man in the moon.

In the elections of 1887, Mr. Blake certainly the equal if not the superior of the able orator of Mr. H. C. Graham, M.P.P., said at Malvern, Nova Scotia, that with the obligations Canada had to meet, Free Trade in this country was impossible. "Free Trade" as they have it in the United States and Commercial Union, the next nostrums propounded "as cures," the people saw were mangling our people with the highest protracted people on the face of the globe, and an absolute slap in the face to the advances of the mother country; and these our electors had the good sense and the patriotism to shun as they would the slumbers of a very bad serpent.

As we said at the outset of this article, we would like to see some changes in the principles of government as at present constituted that we believe would, of benefit to the country; but they are not enunciated by, or apparently possible, at the hands of the present leaders who are seeking government responsibilities at the hands of the people of the country.

They have themselves stood at every degree mark on the economic circle, not in the belief their position was at all a safe one for the country, but in the hope it might be sufficiently coaxing to capture the electorate while off their guard temporarily.

As things stand there are before the people but the two policies—the one that is well defined at every section and under which the country has met with a fair degree of success and prosperity, and the other made up of united joints, discordant colors, and inexplicable inconsistencies as to be undefinable by even the most expert slight of hand of its own ingenuous parents.

We notice by the Provincial Grit press that Mr. J. W. Sifton is going around the country inspecting well boring operations. The public may expect to hear of his being up in Lansdowne shortly either boring the bottom out of that defalcation or fishing out votes for the coming contest.

How would it do if some of those papers that are talking so much of the Hon. Mr. Patterson's bulletins, were to see if they would fit the musket the Hon. Mr. Laurier had on the banks of the Saskatchewan? If they would fit the "Wasps" ready sal: might be got or the whole of them. Perhaps the Brandon Sun would look into this.

Hon. Clifford Sifton is reported in the Brandon Sun as saying:

I had been the intention of the Government to have had a five weeks session, but since the announcement that the Dominion elections were likely to be on at once, it was quite probable an adjournment would have to be made owing to the desire of the members to return home and take part in the contest.

Exactly; pay Sifton & Co. \$900 each for a session of two weeks, or rather for four weeks fighting the Federal Government.

Mr. H. C. Graham, M.P.P., after returning to Winnipeg from the Brandon Grit convention, assured a Free Press reporter that Mr. C. W. Spears, the candidate elect, was one of the best speakers in Manitoba. This declaration coming from the Demosthenes of the nineteenth century must be accepted as correct. This Mr. H. C. Graham, M. P. P., has himself been known to stand in his own barnyard, and in an hour's time move all the barn yard fowls thereabout into tears of joy and sorrow alternately in describing the virtues and the vices of encircled potato beetle. We have got this as a fact from a neighbor, and under the circumstances who is better qualified to have put his hands in the first orator of Manitoba?

If the Federal government can see a constitutional way to throw the school question bodily back on to the hands of the Local Government, they are the ones to deal with it. It was the Local Government that passed the Separate School bill and it was the Local Government that abolished it. Therefore the Federal authorities ought to fight as shy of the issue as the constitution will allow them to do. There is no questioning the fact the present system is Protestant, and it ought to be modified. If for instance would Protestants like it if the regulations provided for opening and closing exercises that they considered Catholic, and had no remedy but have their children absent themselves from those exercises, if they did not approve of them. Let Protestants reverse the regulations, and they would soon say the schools were Catholic. The only cure is complete secularization, and if the Federal Government interferes at all, it ought to be only to enforce complete secularization.

WANTED.

Wanted to purchase a few first-class Driving Horses: also Farm Horses, four to seven years old. Must be sound, free from vice and in first-class condition.

TROTTER & TROTTER, Brandon.

BEAUTIFUL CALIFORNIA

Parcels containing coming to the Pacific Coast. Merchandise, Books, Works or Laborers male or female for employments, money or engage in business, send 50cts in money order for Map—Circulars, Illustrated Books—Papers and general information about the Pacific Coast.

E. W. REED & CO.
126 W. First Street.
Los Angeles, Cal.

Damp Days

often bring coughs and colds, while

PYNY - PECTORAL

brings quick relief. Cures all inflammations of the bronchial tubes, throat or chest. Soothing. Relieves sooths, heals promptly.

A Large Bottle for 25 Cents.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. LTD.
Montreal.

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate, Cheap houses, Northern Colonies. Send for circular. A. O. ELIAS, Centralia, Va.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE POPULAR ROUTE

TO—

St. Paul
Minneapolis
Chicago

And all points in the UNITED STATES
and CANADA; also the KOOTENAY
GOLD MINES.

Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping

Cars and Dining Cars

ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO

TORONTO, MONTREAL,

And all points in EASTERN CANADA; St. Paul and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked through in bond, and there is no custom examination.

OCEAN PASSAGES

And Births secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China, Japan. A first class Steamship lines are represented.

THE GREAT TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE
TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

For tickets and further information apply to any of the company's agents, or
J. P. BRIBBLE,
Agent, Brandon,
H. SWINFORD,
General Agent, Winnipeg,
CHAS. S. FEE,
Genl Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

The Family Medicine

Trent Lake, Ont., Jan. 2, 1890.
W. H. COMPTON, Brockville.

Dear Sir—For a number of years I have used and sold your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills." I consider them the very best for "Family Use," and all my customers speak highly of them.

Yours truly,
R. Lawson

High Heating Powers are possessed by Victoria Carbolic Salve. The best remedy for Cuts, Burns, pores and Wounds.

In Every Case

In every case of dyspepsia, where it has been duly tried, Burdock Blood Bitters has performed a complete cure. B.B.B cures where other remedies fail.

YOUR VOTE

And any influence you may have are now graciously solicited by the numerous candidates for MUNICIPAL HONORS.

REPUTATION, RETRENCHMENT

And other questions of vital importance to the citizens are being thoroughly discussed. Each candidate has remedical legislation in view for Brandon's real and imaginary troubles, and the persistency of ward politicians and croakers would lead to the belief that only a mighty effort could save THE CITY.

In our humble opinion the city is in no immediate danger, and the election of any candidate will not materially affect its standing. There is, however, room for IMPROVEMENT.

And that's the line of business we're in improving the general appearance of the citizens—individually or collectively, one at a time, by the dozen, core or hundred—which must necessarily improve the city.

On Saturday, DEC. 1st

We will open in the Macdonald Block, Rosser Ave., ONE DOOR EAST OF OLD STAND with a select assortment of the finest and newest goods from the best markets, and we have every confidence in assuring our friends and patrons that these fine lines of the latest patterns and textures will be eye-openers to people who appreciate exceptionally Fine Clothing.

Suitings, Trouserings, Overcoatings,

The Neatiest, Prettiest & Newest.

The old business has been bought out by Mr. Mitchell, of Dorval, and in the new stock just opened everything is right up to date.

Choice Goods, Faultless Fit, Latest Styles.

Similarly thanking our old friends and customers for past favors and soliciting their esteemed orders in the new store.

Yours for Fine Clothing,

J. S. LAUGHTON,

Merchant Tailor. Macdonald Block.

BEST MEDICAL, DENTAL, SURGICAL, ETC.

DRUGGISTS, OPTOMETRISTS, CHIROPRACTIC, PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, DENTISTS, ETC.

DRUGGISTS, OPTOMETRISTS, CHIROPRACTIC, PHYSICIANS,

THE BRANDON MAIL.

Thursday, February 28, 1895.

MANITOBA PARLIAMENT.

THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTH MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

The Floor of the Legislature Occupied by Messrs. Prendergast, McNaught, Adams, Armstrong, Forsyth, Frame, and Kutherford—The Debate on Address Adjourned.

Monday, February 18th.

Hon. Mr. Cameron from the special committee appointed to prepare and report lists of members to compose the select standing committees ordered by this house reported that they had prepared lists of members accordingly, and the same were read as follows:

On privileges and elections—The Hon. Messrs. Greenway, Sifton, and Cameron, and Messrs. Young, Hettie Hartney, Winkler, (Rosenthal), and Rutherford, Doug, Frame, McNaught, Fisher, Colclough, McNaught, and McNaught.

On the law amendments—the Hon. Messrs. Sifton, Cameron, and Watson, and Messrs. Prendergast, Mickie, Fisher, Myers, Burrows, Morton, Forsyth, Graham, McIntyre, Rutherford, Martin, O'Malley, Duncan, Hettie, and Jackson.

On private bills—The Hon. Messrs. McMillan, Sifton, Cameron, and Watson, and Messrs. Fisher, Ironside, Mickie, McIntyre, Myers, Lyons, Morton, McNaught, Frank, Winkler, (Rosenthal), Doug, and Jackson.

On standing orders—Hon. Messrs. Greenway and Sifton, and Messrs. Prendergast, Mickie, Hettie, Campbell, Smith, Colclough, MacFadden, Hartney, Ironside, Jerome, Martin, Winkler, (Rhineband), Armstrong, and Graham.

On public accounts—Hon. Messrs. Greenway, McMillan, and Watson, and Messrs. Morton, Fisher, Forsyth, Dunn, Doug, Winkler, (Rosenthal), McIntyre, Lyons, Keeler, Frame, Colclough, Campbell, Jerome, Burrows, Hartney, Young, Armstrong, and Adams.

On printing—Hon. Mr. Cameron, and Messrs. Prendergast, Burrows, Duncan, Smith, Fisher, Jerome, Bird, Myers, McNaught, O'Malley, McIntyre, Martin, Winkler, (Rosenthal), and Adams.

On library—The Hon. Mr. Speaker, and Hon. Mr. Watson and Messrs. Doug, Hettie, Armstrong, Duncan, Frame, Colclough, Rutherford, Pate and Bird.

On immigration—the Hon. Messrs. Greenway, McMillan, and Watson, and Messrs. Campbell, Hettie, Jerome, Martin, Winkler, (Rosenthal), McNaught, Rutherford, Smith, Ironside, Hartney, Lyons, Graham, Armstrong, and Jackson.

On railways—Hon. Messrs. Greenway, Sifton and McMillan, and Messrs. Davidson, Keeler, Doug, Burrows, MacFadden, Frame, Young, Forsyth, O'Malley, Pate, Fisher, Jackson, and McNaught.

The following report is from the Free Press:

Mr. Fisher asked whether the estimate would be brought down before the delivery of the budget speech. Hon. Mr. McMillan said that it had not been customary to do so, and so far it had not been decided to make any change this session.

Mr. Fisher noticed in the speech from the throne an important paragraph relating to what it was his intention to do to increase of subsidy. He considered it desirable that the papers should be brought down before the discussion of the address. Hon. Mr. McMillan made a report to the house when speaking of the estimates it had not occurred to him to present any written report previously to that occasion. The information was given in the address; it was that the population of the province was to be estimated upon a population of 100,000 on the 1st of October, 1893, and on this number a per capita grant of 8 cents from that date until the taking of the census in 1896. Mr. Fisher explained that he wanted to return to the question that he had been, what had been the contention, and what the result. It was unusual to have such a paragraph without the paper.

Mr. P. C. McIntyre in rising to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne, noticed before him a vacant chair and expressed regret at the illness of the premier also the hope that before many days he would be sufficiently recovered to take his place. He spoke of the visit of the Governor-General, the Countess of Aberdeen, of the satisfaction with which the appointment of His Excellency had been received and of the many noble qualities of Lady Aberdeen. In referring to the harvest he said there had been a little more than a million acres under crop and that the yield had been considerably over seventeen million bushels; there has been harvested twelve million bushels of oats and three million of barley. He moved that the bill be referred to a committee of one member to inquire into the cultivation of flax. Passing on from the fertility of the soil and the adaptability of the climate to agricultural pursuits, which produced the best wheat in the world—there was nothing else equal to our No. 1 hard—he dwelt upon the importance of "diversified agriculture" or mixed farming. Touching upon the low prices of grain and all kinds of produce he said that while nothing could be done by legislation to increase the price of wheat, surely something could be done to lessen the cost of transportation. He gave figures showing the rapid development of the stock raising industry. There had been shipped by the Canadian Pacific and N.W. railways in 1893, 4,883 cattle in 1894, 8,332 cattle; of sheep, in 1893, 6,859; in 1894, 11,940; of hogs, in 1893, 2,649; in 1894, 8,856. He went on to criticise severely the policy of the C.P.R. company in regard to freight rates, giving figures. Thus, from Winnipeg to Montreal, the rate was one hundred and forty cents for 4-cents, the distance 1,275 miles. From Oshawa, Ont., to Halifax, via the Grand Trunk, distance 1,135 miles, the rate was 22 cents. The C.P.R. rate by the Sioux line, via Minneapolis to New York, 1,000 miles, was 35 cents; from Boisbriant to Montreal, about 1,600 miles the rate was 45 cents. From these and similar figures he concluded that Manitoba and the N.W.T. had to pay for investments elsewhere. On incoming freight we had to pay the same exorbitant rates; thus, from Railton, the charge on lumber is 65 per cent, more than is charged by eastern lines from a similar distance. Mr. McIntyre discussed the school question, expressing amazement that in interviews in the east Hon. Messrs. McMillan and

the speech. He considered that nothing was more necessary to the nation than unity of purpose, and nothing was so well calculated to promote this as a well conducted system of free public schools, and Manitoba had its free public schools, and they were here to stay. It was preposterous that any one section of the people should ask for special favors. Speaking of the introduction of the teaching of agriculture he said that it was but right that the activities of school children should have some relation to the field economy of the country, and efforts to introduce the study of plain life should be satisfactory to the people. The government was to be congratulated on the arrangement with the Dominion government for an increase of subsidy amounting to \$20,000, though it was rather humiliating that representatives should have to be sent to Ottawa to obtain justice. There should be an entire change in the manner of making up the principal sum of the present grant, and it should be cancelled. Mr. McIntyre made further brief references to the judiciary act, the laying of the public accounts on the table on the first day of the session, and the early notice of motion to go into committee of supply.

Mr. Burrows in seconding the motion, also went over the several paragraphs of the speech, giving further statistics of the harvest, also figures showing the economy of the present administration in the matter of agriculture. He said that the Mixed farming was sound advice for the proper working out of the details was necessary. At the very foundation was the dairy industry. Last year farmers had sold butter at prices from which it was impossible to make anything yet the parties who purchased were willing to sell at a sacrifice of two, three or five cents a pound. The time for individual dairying had practically gone by. What was going on now was that the majority of a farmer was all right, but was very difficult of application. Farmers were not prepared to put their capital into an industry skilled labor. Comparatively few men were capable of producing the gilt-edged article, very few were prepared with the money and experience as well.

He was pleased that the government were prepared to set up a course of instruction, and he would be pleased if the department of agriculture could go a great deal farther. He said that a sum in the estimates with the view of having a school in New Brunswick in full blast. The United States is the position in the same. In Savannah, Georgia, a city of 50,000 population there are two Catholic schools under the public school board, but having Catholic teachers, priviledges as to readers and text books, history and religious exercises. He believed this wicked agitation, this wicked legislation had been to the detriment of the minority, and that the man who was going to suffer for this question at the next election was Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. Cameron complimented the preceding speakers for their reading of their speeches. He deeply regretted the absence of the prime minister. He touched on a sarcasm in the speech of Lord Aberdeen on the information that Lord Aberdeen had visited the province. He spoke of the omission in the address to the death of Sir John Thompson, and referred at some length to the school question. With reference to the drainage of Lake Manitoba, he pointed out that the settlers would be injured by lowering it too much.

Hon. Mr. Sifton discussed the school question in a vigorous way. He recommended the efforts made to introduce the teaching of agriculture into the schools, and the steps taken in addition to the advisory board, and to Dr. Brydges and others for their lectures. He briefly reviewed the history of the recent decision of the judicial committee of the privy council. He denied that in any interview he had threatened any resistance to his speedy restoration. The outgoing of Mr. David Laird, leader of the opposition, and of the members of the party now in power, this was the first time that a representative of the Patrons of Industry had taken a seat in the house. All must recognize that the Patrons were a considerable power in the land. He had no objection to men separating themselves from conscientious motives from their old party lines. He took it that the Patrons were seeking from their light the best interests of the country, and apparently with good reason in the case of the province. He had noted the fact of such men as Dr. Charles for Brandon and Beautiful Plains as unfortunate even in the interests of the government, for they had served a useful purpose in watching the legislation of the country. In Beautiful Plains the result had been brought about to a considerable extent by a suspicion that an arrangement had been made between the two parties whereby the Liberals were not to oppose the leader of the opposition, the member for Beautiful Plains, nor the member for Brandon, who had since been elected for Brandon. He thought it fitting that mention should have been made of the visit of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen; also that something should have been said about the conditions of the country. True there were conditions which seemed somewhat discouraging, but many lands were worse off than ours. He had been anxious about the district he represented on account of the closing of the railway line to Brandon. Mr. Burrows and Buckley saw mill and grist mill industries which had distributed tens of thousands of dollars, but this winter there was more ready money than ever before owing to the richness of the country and the advantages of mixed farming. As far north as township 26, farther than the Narrows of Lake Manitoba, a friend of his had harvested forty bushels to the acre. During September and October, 1893, there had been shipped from Binscarth and Russell, 100,000 bushels of oats, and in 1894 there had been shipped 940 catties and in 1895 from the two little stations 1,025 head. The cash receipts had amounted to over \$50,000. Speaking of transportation Mr. Fisher said he had never taken the position that the C.P.R. made too much on the whole; the real cause of complaint was that all districts were not treated alike. As a remedy he suggested something like the inter-state commission, or a "commission of inquiry" of abundant crops. He ridiculed the idea of a committee on agricultural matters made up of men who were not farmers. He regarded the attorney general's language as a threat, notwithstanding his explanation. He complained of the course of the government in reference to prohibition.

On motion of Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Lyons, the debate was adjourned.

Hon. Messrs. Sifton and Watson introduced Mr. Charles Adams, the newly elected member for Brandon.

Tuesday, Feb. 19th.

Mr. Burrows presented seven petitions from resident taxpayers of Ponsonby, asking for a reduction of the tax on the stock raising industry. There had been dissolved and six petitions praying that it be not dissolved.

Mr. Martin presented a petition from the municipality of Montcalm, and Mr. Bird a petition from St. Andrew respecting statute labor.

Mr. Fisher inquired for the third time, directing his question on this occasion to the speaker, whether a writ had been issued for the election of a member for Lansdowne. Mr. Speaker answered that he had taken no action. Mr. Fisher read from the statute to show that it was the duty of the speaker to issue a warrant "forthwith."

Mr. Graham continued the debate on the address. He regretted the absence of the premier, who had been in the house continuously since 1877 and who had this session for the first time not been present at the opening. He congratulated the speaker on his election, like the two preceding ones of the late Hon. Mr. Wigram and Hon. Mr. Jackson, he regarded as a compliment to the agricultural class. He was pleased to note the increase of the subsidy, the money was used as the government, in addition to other outlays,

brought the expense of administration of justice which in Ontario was borne by the municipalities, and it lacked the natural sources of revenue, crown lands, timber limits, fisheries and minerals, and instead of them only a small subsidy which was entirely inadequate to the needs of the province. As to the trip to Ottawa, he did not think it was customary for negotiations of that kind to be carried on by letter, and that the members of the legislature were entitled to and the only way was by personal interview. He defended the government for not having introduced a prohibition measure following the plebiscite; he said if a prohibition law had been passed when there was no power to enforce it, free liquor would have been the result, and the cause of temperance would have been set back ten years. He was against cutting of the supply of Government House at present, seeing that the present in the parliament building on the distinction understanding that the amount would be voted from year to year, but he was in favor of putting on record that the next Lieutenant-governor might understand that there would be no further grant. He was glad the house had devoted considerable time and attention to legislation for farmers. Notwithstanding the very good harvest there was considerable hardship, and many industrial experiments had been made, practical experiments living in enforced industry. Mixed farming was sound advice for the proper working out of the details was necessary. At the very foundation was the dairy industry. Last year farmers had sold butter at prices from which it was impossible to make anything yet the parties who purchased were willing to sell at a sacrifice of two, three or five cents a pound. The time for individual dairying had practically gone by.

Mr. McIntyre had made further brief references to the judiciary act, the laying of the public accounts on the table on the first day of the session, and the early notice of motion to go into committee of supply.

Sifton seemed to make light of the matter. It would be a mistake to say we are going to defy the Dominion government. There was this difference between the power of disallowance and the position in reference to the schools' disallowance was simply the prerogative of veto which the head officer of many a corporation has. Great Britain possesses this in relation to all the legislation in the Dominion, and it has been exercised once. But the power of appeal involves that the Dominion parliament has power to legislate. It has not the power to initiate legislation; this power does not begin until something is done by provincial legislation to interfere with the rights of some class of persons in the province. In case a provincial law is not made at the request of the Dominion government for the execution of the provisions of this act, then the parliament of Canada may make another law. The privy council has decided to leave there this power to legislate, and that the circumstances have arisen which give this authority subject to two things being done. It is likely that within the next few weeks a demand will be made upon the government to make changes in the law which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from the Dominion arena. He read a resolution which will give redress to certain complaints. This house has been plainly told that this is to be refused. The dominion parliament will then give the government an ultimatum to either accept the law as it stands or to pass legislation from time to time. He proposed at an early date to invite the house to deal with the question in such a way as to remove it from

and make it a more profitable investment. Mr. Rutherford replied in a sarcastic way to the last speaker. He was glad the hon. member agreed with the government in the school question, showing that he had some right to his position which goes. As to the amended form of the bill, he regretted that the party members of the Opposition had not been invited. He agreed that the waste of envelopes was simply wretched. He had seen several actually tear up an envelope on which a wrong name had been written. He suggested that a bill be introduced to limit the extravagant expenditure of envelopes. As they were used largely for personal purposes, it would be well if the government could be compelled to run a common counter store. Under the preceding government the expenses of the same amounted to \$412,20. In 1880 under the present government, it was \$50. Last year it was \$35,25 less than in 1887 and \$90.05 less than in 1886. He congratulated the government on the purity of their administration. During the seven or eight years they had been in power they had not been a single successful charge made against any of its members, no state or stigmatized, and he trusted the independence of such policy they would take advantage of the suggestion of the member for Dennis, and make a saving in envelopes. The dairying industry was a move in the right direction, and he was in hearty sympathy with a much larger grant for the purpose of giving instruction in this important industry. For some time past the growing of wheat had been a failure to some extent; but, even taking into account the cost of production, the price would probably have been the best to set for wheat in the proposed legislation. The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242. If the government had not taken care of the interests of the farmers during these hard years, many of them would have been unable to put in seed grain. Free grants had been given to agricultural societies in 1881 of \$2,250; in 1882, \$2,250; in 1883, \$12,000; in 1884, \$12,000; to the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition, in 1881, \$7,500 in 1882, \$15,000; in 1884, \$4,000. To various associations had been given about \$10,000, including the Poultry association, \$300; the Central Institute, \$2,000; the Dairy association, \$400. It was desirable that the government should do more for the young men from leaving the farms for the overcrowded business centres. He was pleased that the motion he had introduced last year had met with the sanction of the board of education. The steps taken to encourage the dairy industry would doubtless meet with the hearty approval of the people; and if possible, further aid should be given in order to establish the industry on a firm basis. He suggested that the law be so amended that the agricultural societies throughout the country, if they saw fit might apply the money given to them towards this industry. Another way would be to cut off the \$100 given for the maintenance of government house and apply it to assist the dairy industry. The government had done a great deal to relieve human suffering. In 1888 there was little or no accommodation for the incurable, the insane and dumb; but this government had come to the relief of the people along this line.

Mr. Rutherford resumed his speech in the address. He said there was no question but since the beginning of the session the subject which had attracted the most attention had been that of agriculture. The experimental farm at Brandon had been exceedingly useful introducing various plants and new methods of agriculture, and other branches of the cultivation of flax, in which numerous experiments had been tried. It had been found that raising flax on the soil of Manitoba had been exceedingly profitable, the returns last year being more than twice as great as from wheat. This plant would be found very useful in rotation of cropping. Mr. Rutherford hoped to get more definite information next year as to the exhaustiveness of the soil. A great deal of good had been done by the government in the way of improving the roads, and the roads sent out by the Dominion government, and one under the auspices of the local government. A great deal of ground had been covered; 68 or 70 places had been visited and two days spent at most of them. The farmers' appeal to have been almost without exception, highly pleased with the efforts made to improve the methods of manufacturing butter and cheese. The grant voted by the legislature had been exceeded to some extent, but the amount intended was far from any fault with him. The saving made had since its inception greatly raised the price of butter in comparison with that of the canneries. He suggested that the grain should be doubled, trebled or quadrupled if necessary. It was the intention of the government, he believed, to appoint a military commissioner to take charge of dairy instruction throughout the provinces. It was suggested that power to inspect these factories be given to the government, so that they could be added. He agreed with the motion to give the same to the minister that this would be the best way to get off the perquisites attendant upon the position of lieutenant-governor. The hon. gentlemen at present occupying that position had a ready excuse for his proper term, and fair warning would thus be given that the incoming occupant would not receive anything beyond his salary.

Mr. Hartney questioned the correctness of the average yield of the soil in the N.W. and had been requested to test in the N.W. and Dufferin districts. His return was not more than half that average. He admitted that the shipments of flour had been unusually large, but the latter confined to a few large districts suitable for stock raising, notably the country through which the M. & N.W. railway runs. He differed from many in regard to mixed farming, as in the western part, there was no hay, pasture, etc., sufficient for their consumption. He thought farmers had derived no benefit from the reduction of land and freight on lumber. The chief trouble was that the farmers were trying to cultivate too much land, and many being bachelors did not raise poultry, butter, etc., sufficient for their consumption. He thought farmers had got along even at the present prices if they had a fair market for their produce. The first cents had as much purchasing power as the last cents, and so also to the country. Agricultural implements cost about half as much now as then and were a good deal better, also sugar, tea, cotton and woolen goods, etc., had been greatly reduced in price. He went on to speak of the lumber companies which compelled retail dealers under penalty of a fine to keep the prices down of the timber, which he claimed had been increased on what the people wanted and expected, but that the rich man sees. As a Manitoban, he would like to see everything in this province to come in duty free, but complained that the opposite side had not said anything about the reductions that had been made. He maintained that the mover and seconder of the motion had changed front in regard to freight rates; he asked why, if they were based on their contentions last year,

that the rates were too high; they did not vote for the resolution moved by David-son and seconded by himself, instead of covering it up with a tariff reduction. He regretted that their was any explanation of the speech on the school question, as this was in good hands, the hands of the party that did everything constitutionally.

Mr. Campbell was pleased to note that the criticisms of the government had been very few and of no importance. The first of importance was that of the member for Dennis; but it was not based on facts. The expenditure for last year was so small for legislative purposes only amounted to \$10,000, hardly enough to run a common country store. Under the preceding government the expenses of the same amounted to \$412,20. In 1880 under the present government, it was \$50. Last year it was \$35,25 less than in 1887 and \$90.05 less than in 1886. He congratulated the government on the purity of their administration. During the seven or eight years they had been in power they had not been a single successful charge made against any of its members, no state or stigma, and he trusted the independence of such policy they would take advantage of the suggestion of the member for Dennis, and make a saving in envelopes. The dairying industry was a move in the right direction, and he was in hearty sympathy with a much larger grant for the purpose of giving instruction in this important industry. For some time past the growing of wheat had been a failure to some extent; but, even taking into account the cost of production, the price would probably have been the best to set for wheat in the proposed legislation.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

If the government had not been a single charge made against any of its members, no state or stigma, and he trusted the independence of such policy they would take advantage of the suggestion of the member for Dennis, and make a saving in envelopes. The dairying industry was a move in the right direction, and he was in hearty sympathy with a much larger grant for the purpose of giving instruction in this important industry. For some time past the growing of wheat had been a failure to some extent; but, even taking into account the cost of production, the price would probably have been the best to set for wheat in the proposed legislation.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province. In 1880 there was loaned to municipalities from the consolidated revenue fund \$5,269,50; in 1880, \$15,032,65; in 1884, \$37,510; or a total in three years of \$82,242.

The government deserved congratulations on its progressive spirit; it had never stood still in legislation, the erection of public buildings, giving aid to railways and colonization roads, and in every manner advancing the interests of the province

T. F. BUTCHER,

The Practical Watchmaker
Jeweler and Optician.

The finest stock of Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry and Silverware to be
found in the province.

If you want the best goods at the
lowest possible prices, call and
see us.

We want to call your attention to
Watches. We have some espe-
cially fine value in this line. A
Good Time piece from \$3.99 up.

Fine Watch Repairing one of our
specialties.

ISSUER MARRIAGE LICENSES.

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. C. C. Carlyle left for Regina last
night.

Senator Kirchhoffer arrived home last
night from Ottawa.

The new mill is running its full capacity.
Daily shipments of flour are being
made.

Two car loads of Halifax from the west,
passed through here to-day for Toronto
and Montreal.

Mr. A. Trotter and children arrived
home on Monday night from their visit
to Ontario.

Leon Hooper left for Calgary on Friday
night, where he has been offered a
situation.

The choir of St. Matthew's church have
in rehearsal special and appropriate music
for Easter Day services.

Our burly architect, Mr. F. J. Clulow,
left Thursday morning on a visit to Win-
nipeg. It is said he will open up an
office there.

C.P.R. conductor Lard, of 11th St.,
is going into building operations this
spring, and will erect a driving shed
and stables.

Saturday March 2nd, Mr. S. A.
Bedford will lecture under the auspices
of the Rosser and Mountain Institutes, in
Rosser school, on "Destruction of No-
xious weeds."

It is highly probable that the Rev. Mr.
Gatz, of Red Deer, will succeed the Rev.
G. Daniels as pastor of the Methodist
church here, when the conference meets
in the summer.

It is learned that Mrs. W. F. Luxton,
of Winnipeg, and Mr. Henry Sharpe,
of the Imperial Oil company, are also claim-
ants to a share of the Edwards' estate.—
Free Press.

Fires at Prince Albert last Thursday
completely destroyed the Hudson's Bay
Company's flour mill, together with the
elevator, and which contained 6,000
barrels of wheat.

Winnipeg has raised a curiosity in the
shape of a pig with a proboscis similar to
that of an elephant, protruding from the
centre of the head and hanging down
considerably below the nose.

The Misses L. Trench, M. Beaubier
and Eva Cameron gave a very enjoyable
dancing party last Tuesday night. There
were about twenty couples present, and
all spent a very pleasant evening tripping
the light fantastic. The young people
are desirous to have such enjoyable
events repeated.

D. Sparling, Principal of Wesley
College, Winnipeg, preached at both
services in the Methodist church here last
Sunday. The Dr. was accompanied by his
daughter, and while in the city were
the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clement.

A very interesting picture lecture is to
be given in the Congregational church on
Friday, (March 1st) by the Rev. Mr.
Mason, "Round the World on a Brazen
Stick," will be illustrated by 100 stereoscopic
views. Admission for grown-up children 10c,
ungrown-up children 10c.

On Friday night the inmates of the
hospital were treated to a magic lantern
show by Mr. James Freer. The pictures
were thrown on a large sheet hung
against the wall of the large room, and
where all the patients who could be
moved with comfort were assembled.
Mrs. Dr. Thompson sang in a sweet
voice, "The Bettel Land."

A Brandon man, clergymen says it is
unchristian to skate. That's so, a man is
likely to say naughty words if he falls.
But isn't that the fault of the skater's in-
efficiency? Narrowed down, then, it comes
to this: If you cannot keep your feet it's
a sin—that is, skating if you can it is not.
Grocery clerks particularly are requested
to take warning—Canadian Grocer.

The wheat stealing case that was before
the Police Magistrate this week was dis-
missed. A man by name of Struthers
was charged by one Spangler, of Brandon,
with the偷窃 of grain. Detective
Foster was put on the stand to give the
result that Mr. Struthers was placed
behind the bar of justice to answer to the
charge. He was defended by Mr. Cold-
well, Mr. Peterson for the Crown. The
case was dismissed.

Mrs. Dr. Spencer is recovering from
the effects of her fall on Rosser Ave. last
Thursday evening. It appears that she
was walking on Rosser near the Merchants
Bank when she slipped and fell, striking
her head with considerable force
on the sidewalk. With the aid of some
persons near at hand she was lifted in an
unconscious condition, and conveyed to
her home on 10th street. She remained
unconscious for over an hour, but eventually
under the Doctor's care, consciousness
was restored, and she is now pro-
gressing favorably.

Wheat receipts, net about 700 bushels
per day, price being paid is 52¢.

Mr. W. G. Bell, Past. G. M. of the
A. F. & A. M., was in town this week.

C.P.R. engineer Wm. Rogers and wife
left on Wednesday for a visit among
friends at Fort William.

There will be a hockey match to-morrow
night between the Manitoba College
hockey team and the Brandon seniors.
Please is now represented as a Maiden
clad in sombre blue silk, and in the
attitude of supplication. This is Lent.

Large congregations assembled in St
Matthew's church on Ash Wednesday at
both the morning and evening services.

The Lenten self-denial offerings of the
children of St. Matthew's Sunday school,
are to be devoted to the Divinity student
fund of St. John's College, Winnipeg.

The I.O.O.F. are taking new rooms
for their lodge meetings in the Fleming
Block. Work is already on in putting
down partitions and making them tate a
good sized room for the order.

Mr. Milestone, Ass't Superintendent
C. P. R. at Moose Jaw, accompanied by
Roadmaster Lunn, were in town this
week, arranging the purchase of etc etc,
etc, for work in the line in the spring.

The Rev. Clement Williams of Car-
berry is expected to preach on Wednes-
day March 13th, and the Right Reverend
the Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle on March
20th, in St. Matthew's church.

Mr. G. A. Graham, our general 6th St.
barber, is expected home to-night, and it is confidently said that while he
will fall into the meshes of matrimony,
and therefore will not return alone.

During the season of Lent special ser-
vices will be held in St. Matthew's church on
Wednesday evenings at 8 p.m., and in the
parlor room on Wednesday afternoons at 11 a.
m., and Friday at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

P. Burns, last week made up a train
load of 14 cars of cattle, that had been
gathered from along the Souris line, Port
age of street and Brandon. They were shipped
to Oats, near Emerson, N.W.T.

The Juvenile hockey team, that beat
the Winnipeg team last week, have made
arrangements to go down to the Peg on
Tuesday next and try their luck in the
rink there. We expect them to come
back victorious.

Mr. R. Falconer, of Morden, was in
Winnipeg a few days ago making pur-
chases in a store. He laid his pocket-
book, containing \$165 on the counter,
and when he turned around to take it up again
it had vanished. A Hebrew is suspected of taking it.

The authorities are bound that the
petty pilfering of Mr. J. A. Christie's
lumber yards shall be stopped. The
Chief of Police was down in the flats a
few days hunting up rascals. He
caught one man, Arthur King, in the act
of sawing up scatting that had been
taken from the yard. Conviction followed,
and the man is now doing 20 days in
the gaol. This is the second man that
has paid more than the price of his theft.
Other convictions will be in order very
shortly.

At the Liberal Conservative conven-
tion, at Griswold on Monday, Feb 25th
of electors of the electoral division of
Lumsden, Ex Warden Hanna was unani-
mously nominated to fill the place
vacant by the resignation of Mr.
Duck-on. The convention also elected dele-
gates to the convention which is to be
held very shortly in Souris, when a can-
didate will be nominated to represent the
Dominion electoral district of Brandon.
These are the delegates: W. J. Hilliwell,
secy treasurer of Sifton, Oak Lake; Thos
Frame, ex reeve of Woodworth; James
Andrew, collector of Sifton; A. G. Fen-
wick, grain merchant, Alexander; W. H.
Aeton, farmer, Alexander; Geo. Lindsay,
farmer, Griswold.

We have no desire to be "bumptious"
nor do we wish to damage a person's
business but we would like to give a word
of warning to those having families, and
who are in the habit of receiving milk
from local dairies, that they exercise pre-
caution in using the milk delivered. A
few days ago a certain dairyman was
asked not to call again, as they did not
wish any more milk from him, stating the
reasons. The milkman was sorry
of course, and gave as his opinion that
the milk was not quite as it ought to be,
as this had been scarce and the cows
therefore failed to give as rich a quality
of milk as they otherwise would do. This
objection to the householders was futile
as they were acquainted somewhat with
the quality of the milk. He then said that
he had just added two new cows and
possibly this milk mixed with the rest
produced the objection complained of.
They could not be persuaded however
that the products of two cows would
effect the milk of 12, and make it deficient
in cream quality. There are other
events reported.

D. Sparling, Principal of Wesley
College, Winnipeg, preached at both
services in the Methodist church here last
Sunday. The Dr. was accompanied by his
daughter, and while in the city were
the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clement.

A very interesting picture lecture is to
be given in the Congregational church on
Friday, (March 1st) by the Rev. Mr.
Mason, "Round the World on a Brazen
Stick," will be illustrated by 100 stereoscopic
views. Admission for grown-up children 10c,
ungrown-up children 10c.

On Friday night the inmates of the
hospital were treated to a magic lantern
show by Mr. James Freer. The pictures
were thrown on a large sheet hung
against the wall of the large room, and
where all the patients who could be
moved with comfort were assembled.
Mrs. Dr. Thompson sang in a sweet
voice, "The Bettel Land."

A Brandon man, clergymen says it is
unchristian to skate. That's so, a man is
likely to say naughty words if he falls.
But isn't that the fault of the skater's in-
efficiency? Narrowed down, then, it comes
to this: If you cannot keep your feet it's
a sin—that is, skating if you can it is not.
Grocery clerks particularly are requested
to take warning—Canadian Grocer.

The wheat stealing case that was before
the Police Magistrate this week was dis-
missed. A man by name of Struthers
was charged by one Spangler, of Brandon,
with the偷窃 of grain. Detective
Foster was put on the stand to give the
result that Mr. Struthers was placed
behind the bar of justice to answer to the
charge. He was defended by Mr. Cold-
well, Mr. Peterson for the Crown. The
case was dismissed.

Mrs. Dr. Spencer is recovering from
the effects of her fall on Rosser Ave. last
Thursday evening. It appears that she
was walking on Rosser near the Merchants
Bank when she slipped and fell, striking
her head with considerable force
on the sidewalk. With the aid of some
persons near at hand she was lifted in an
unconscious condition, and conveyed to
her home on 10th street. She remained
unconscious for over an hour, but eventually
under the Doctor's care, consciousness
was restored, and she is now pro-
gressing favorably.

Wheat receipts, net about 700 bushels
per day, price being paid is 52¢.

Mr. W. G. Bell, Past. G. M. of the
A. F. & A. M., was in town this week.

C.P.R. engineer Wm. Rogers and wife
left on Wednesday for a visit among
friends at Fort William.

There will be a hockey match to-morrow
night between the Manitoba College
hockey team and the Brandon seniors.
Please is now represented as a Maiden
clad in sombre blue silk, and in the
attitude of supplication. This is Lent.

Large congregations assembled in St
Matthew's church on Ash Wednesday at
both the morning and evening services.

The Lenten self-denial offerings of the
children of St. Matthew's Sunday school,
are to be devoted to the Divinity student
fund of St. John's College, Winnipeg.

The I.O.O.F. are taking new rooms
for their lodge meetings in the Fleming
Block. Work is already on in putting
down partitions and making them tate a
good sized room for the order.

Mr. Milestone, Ass't Superintendent
C. P. R. at Moose Jaw, accompanied by
Roadmaster Lunn, were in town this
week, arranging the purchase of etc etc,
etc, for work in the line in the spring.

Mr. W. G. Bell, Past. G. M. of the
A. F. & A. M., was in town this week.

C.P.R. engineer Wm. Rogers and wife
left on Wednesday for a visit among
friends at Fort William.

There will be a hockey match to-morrow
night between the Manitoba College
hockey team and the Brandon seniors.
Please is now represented as a Maiden
clad in sombre blue silk, and in the
attitude of supplication. This is Lent.

Large congregations assembled in St
Matthew's church on Ash Wednesday at
both the morning and evening services.

The Lenten self-denial offerings of the
children of St. Matthew's Sunday school,
are to be devoted to the Divinity student
fund of St. John's College, Winnipeg.

The I.O.O.F. are taking new rooms
for their lodge meetings in the Fleming
Block. Work is already on in putting
down partitions and making them tate a
good sized room for the order.

Mr. Milestone, Ass't Superintendent
C. P. R. at Moose Jaw, accompanied by
Roadmaster Lunn, were in town this
week, arranging the purchase of etc etc,
etc, for work in the line in the spring.

Mr. W. G. Bell, Past. G. M. of the
A. F. & A. M., was in town this week.

C.P.R. engineer Wm. Rogers and wife
left on Wednesday for a visit among
friends at Fort William.

There will be a hockey match to-morrow
night between the Manitoba College
hockey team and the Brandon seniors.
Please is now represented as a Maiden
clad in sombre blue silk, and in the
attitude of supplication. This is Lent.

Large congregations assembled in St
Matthew's church on Ash Wednesday at
both the morning and evening services.

The Lenten self-denial offerings of the
children of St. Matthew's Sunday school,
are to be devoted to the Divinity student
fund of St. John's College, Winnipeg.

The I.O.O.F. are taking new rooms
for their lodge meetings in the Fleming
Block. Work is already on in putting
down partitions and making them tate a
good sized room for the order.

Mr. Milestone, Ass't Superintendent
C. P. R. at Moose Jaw, accompanied by
Roadmaster Lunn, were in town this
week, arranging the purchase of etc etc,
etc, for work in the line in the spring.

Mr. W. G. Bell, Past. G. M. of the
A. F. & A. M., was in town this week.

C.P.R. engineer Wm. Rogers and wife
left on Wednesday for a visit among
friends at Fort William.

There will be a hockey match to-morrow
night between the Manitoba College
hockey team and the Brandon seniors.
Please is now represented as a Maiden
clad in sombre blue silk, and in the
attitude of supplication. This is Lent.

Large congregations assembled in St
Matthew's church on Ash Wednesday at
both the morning and evening services.

The Lenten self-denial offerings of the
children of St. Matthew's Sunday school,
are to be devoted to the Divinity student
fund of St. John's College, Winnipeg.

The I.O.O.F. are taking new rooms
for their lodge meetings in the Fleming
Block. Work is already on in putting
down partitions and making them tate a
good sized room for the order.

Mr. Milestone, Ass't Superintendent
C. P. R. at Moose Jaw, accompanied by
Roadmaster Lunn, were in town this
week, arranging the purchase of etc etc,
etc, for work in the line in the spring.

Mr. W. G. Bell, Past. G. M. of the
A. F. & A. M., was in town this week.

C.P.R. engineer Wm. Rogers and wife
left on Wednesday for a visit among
friends at Fort William.

There will be a hockey match to-morrow
night between the Manitoba College
hockey team and the Brandon seniors.
Please is now represented as a Maiden
clad in sombre blue silk, and in the
attitude of supplication. This is Lent.

Large congregations assembled in St
Matthew's church on Ash Wednesday at
both the morning and evening services.

The Lenten self-denial offerings of the
children of St. Matthew's Sunday school,
are to be devoted to the Divinity student
fund of St. John's College, Winnipeg.

The I.O.O.F. are taking new rooms
for their lodge meetings in the Fleming
Block. Work is already on in putting
down partitions and making them tate a
good sized room for the order.

Mr. Milestone, Ass't Superintendent
C. P. R. at Moose Jaw, accompanied by
Roadmaster Lunn, were in town this
week, arranging the purchase of etc etc,
etc, for work in the line in the spring.

Mr. W. G. Bell, Past. G. M. of the
A. F. & A. M., was in town this week.

C.P.R. engineer Wm. Rogers and wife
left on Wednesday for a visit among
friends at Fort William.

There will be a hockey match to-morrow
night between the Manitoba College
hockey team and the Brandon seniors.
Please is now represented as a Maiden
clad in sombre blue silk, and in the
attitude of supplication. This is Lent.

Large congregations assembled in St
Matthew's church on Ash Wednesday at
both the morning and evening services.

The Lenten self-denial offerings of the
children of St. Matthew's Sunday school,
are to be devoted to the Divinity student
fund of St. John's College, Winnipeg.

The I.O.O.F. are taking new rooms
for their lodge meetings in the Fleming
Block. Work is already on in putting
down partitions and making them tate a
good sized room for the order.

Mr. Milestone, Ass't Superintendent
C. P. R. at Moose Jaw, accompanied by
Roadmaster Lunn, were in town this
week, arranging the purchase of etc etc,
etc, for work in the line in the spring.

Mr. W. G. Bell, Past. G. M. of the
A. F. & A. M., was in town this week.

C.P.R. engineer Wm. Rogers and wife
left on Wednesday for a visit among
friends at Fort William.

There will be a hockey match to-morrow
night between the Manitoba College
hockey team and the Brandon seniors.
Please is now represented as a Maiden
clad in sombre blue silk, and in the
attitude of supplication. This is Lent.

Large congregations assembled in St
Matthew's church on Ash Wednesday at
both the morning and evening services.

The Lenten self-denial offerings of the
children of St. Matthew's Sunday school,
are to be devoted to the Divinity student
fund of St. John's College, Winnipeg.

The I.O.O.F. are taking new rooms
for their lodge meetings in the Fleming
Block. Work is already on in putting
down partitions and making them tate a
good sized room for the order.

Mr. Milestone, Ass't Superintendent
C. P. R. at Moose Jaw, accompanied by
Roadmaster Lunn, were in town this
week, arranging the purchase of etc etc,
etc, for work in the line in the spring.

Mr. W. G. Bell, Past. G. M. of the
A. F. & A. M., was in town this week.

C.P.R. engineer Wm. Rogers and wife
left on Wednesday for a visit among
friends at Fort William.

There will be a hockey match to-morrow
night between the Manitoba College
hockey team and the Brandon seniors.
Please is now represented as a Maiden
clad in sombre blue silk, and in the
attitude of supplication. This is Lent.

Large congregations assembled in St
Matthew's church on Ash Wednesday at
both the morning and evening services.

The Lenten self-denial offerings of the
children of St. Matthew's Sunday school,
are to be devoted to the Divinity student
fund of St. John's College, Winnipeg.

The I.O.O.F. are taking new rooms
for their lodge meetings in the Fleming
Block. Work is already on in putting
down partitions and making them tate a
good sized room for the order.

Mr. Milestone, Ass't Superintendent
C. P. R. at Moose Jaw, accompanied by
Roadmaster Lunn, were in town this
week, arranging the purchase of etc etc,
etc, for work in the line in the spring.

Mr. W. G. Bell, Past. G. M. of the
A. F. & A. M., was in town this week.

C.P.R. engineer Wm. Rogers and wife
left on Wednesday for a visit among
friends at Fort William.

There will be a hockey match to-morrow
night between the Manitoba College
hockey team and the Brandon seniors.
Please is now represented as a Maiden
clad in sombre blue silk, and in the
attitude of supplication. This is Lent.

Large congregations assembled in St
Matthew's church on Ash Wednesday at
both the morning and evening services.

The Lenten self-denial offerings of the
children of St. Matthew's Sunday school,
are to be devoted to the Divinity student
fund of St. John's College, Winnipeg.

The I.O.O.F. are taking new rooms
for their lodge meetings in the Fleming
Block. Work is already on in putting
down partitions and making them tate a
good sized room for the order.

Mr. Milestone, Ass't Superintendent
C. P. R. at Moose Jaw, accompanied by
Roadmaster Lunn, were in town this
week, arranging the purchase of etc etc,
etc, for work in the line in the spring.

Mr. W. G. Bell, Past. G. M. of the
A. F. & A. M., was in town this week.

C.P.R. engineer Wm. Rogers and wife
left on Wednesday for a visit among
friends at Fort William.

There will be a hockey match to-morrow
night between the Manitoba College
hockey team and the Brandon seniors.
Please is now represented as a Maiden
clad in sombre blue silk, and in the
attitude of supplication. This is Lent.

Large congregations assembled in St
Matthew's church on Ash Wednesday at
both the morning and evening services.

The Lenten self-denial offerings of the
children of St. Matthew's Sunday school,
are to be devoted to the Divinity student
fund of St. John's College, Winnipeg.

The I.O.O.F. are taking new rooms
for their lodge meetings in the Fleming
Block. Work is already on in putting
down partitions and making them tate a
good sized room for the order.